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INSTRUCTIONS

FROM THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

TO THE

ACADEMIES SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION;

PREScribing A MINIMUM IN VALUE FOR THE LIBRARIES AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS OF ACADEMIES; RECOMMENDING CERTAIN BOOKS AND ARTICLES OF APPARATUS FOR THEIR USE; REQUIRING CERTAIN ACADEMIES TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN DEPARTMENTS FOR THE EDUCATION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS, &c. &c.

PREPARED IN OBEDIENCE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE REGENTS OF THE
7TH OF JUNE, 1839.

ALBANY:

PRINTED BY E. CROSWELL, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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Copies of the instructions herewith published, will be sent to every academy in the State subject to the visitation of the Regents. They are not intended to supersede the general instructions of 1838, but are merely supplementary to them.

GIDEON HAWLEY,

Secretary of the University.

Albany, June 20th, 1839.

24-5-1838

INSTRUCTIONS, &c.

Minimum in value of Academic Libraries and Philosophical Apparatus.

The following extract, from the last annual report of the Regents of the University to the Legislature, is deemed a suitable introduction to their instructions, on the subject above referred to.

“The act of the Legislature of the 17th of April, 1838, having introduced a new principle of distribution—that of requiring every academy subject to the visitation of the Regents to show property invested in suitable academic buildings, library and philosophical apparatus, to the value of at least \$2,500, as the only condition on which it can be permitted to enjoy any share of the public money—it therefore became necessary, in cases where it appeared that an academy had no library or philosophical apparatus, (although the value of its lot and buildings might exceed \$2,500,) to require it to supply itself with a suitable library or apparatus, as a condition of receiving its distributive share of the public money. But where it appeared from the report of an academy, that it had a library and philosophical apparatus, although of small amount in value, the report was accepted as sufficient for the present year, as no order had been taken by the Regents on the subject of such value; they having deferred acting on it until they should be better informed of the actual condition of academies, in respect to their libraries and philosophical apparatus. Such information having now been obtained, it is the intention of the Regents to establish, for the future, a minimum in value of the library and apparatus, which every academy will be required to possess.”

At the time of making the report, from which the above extract is taken, the Regents had referred the subject, embraced in the extract, to their standing committee on the appropriation of money for the purchase of books and apparatus for the use of academies, consisting of Messrs. DIX, KING and McKOWN, and at a subsequent meeting of the Regents, held on

the 7th June, 1839, Mr. Dix, from the committee above named, submitted the following

REPORT:

The whole number of academies subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, is 116, exclusive of the grammar schools of the University of the city of New-York and Columbia College; of which number, 103 became entitled to participate in the late distribution of the income of the Literature fund. Of the 103 academies so participating, 28 have less than \$100 each invested in libraries, 41 have less than \$150, and 60 (more than half of the whole number) have less than \$200. Of the same 103 academies, 29 have less than \$100 each invested in apparatus, 36 have less than \$150, and 49 have less than \$200. Of the 41 academies which have less than \$150 each invested in libraries, only 7 have property of a less value than \$3,500; and of the 36 academies which have less than \$150 each invested in apparatus, 14 have less than \$3,500 of property. Of the 41 first named academies, 15 report no other property than their lot, buildings, library and apparatus; and of the 36 last named academies, 18 report no other property. Of the above mentioned academies, there are 19 in which neither the library nor the apparatus is of the value of \$150.

The following statement will show the deficiencies in libraries and apparatus, if the value of each be fixed at \$150; it also shows the amount of the property of the academies in which such deficiencies exist, and the amount they have from time to time received from the Regents of the University for the purchase of libraries and apparatus.

STATEMENT.

	Deficiency in		Total deficiency.	Academic property, exclusive of debts.	Am't rec'd for the purchase of books and apparatus.				
	Library.	Apparatus.			1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Second District.									
Clinton,.....	\$	\$52	\$52	\$3,373	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farmers' Hall,.....	.....	74	74	4,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hempstead Seminary, .....	.....	75	75	10,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Kingston,.....	.....	12	12	7,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Mount Pleasant,.....	137	150	287	11,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Salem,.....	.....	29	29	3,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peekskill,.....	.....	13	13	6,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Poughkeepsie Female Seminary,.....	121	.....	121	16,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redhook,.....	.....	100	100	2,772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third District.									
Claverack,.....	.....	118	118	2,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clermont,.....	52	50	102	2,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coxsackie,.....	32	.....	32	3,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson,.....	125	130	255	3,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson,.....	7	.....	7	2,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady Lyceum,.....	.....	125	125	2,945	250	250	.....	.....	78
Schenectady Young Ladies' Seminary, .....	.....	117	117	9,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie,.....	37	105	142	3,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy,.....	120	.....	120	8,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth District.									
Cambridge,.....	.....	113	113	4,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Canajoharie,.....	42	54	96	2,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Covington,.....	117	117	234	4,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galway,.....	50	.....	50	3,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Gouverneur High School,.....	71	.....	71	4,861	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Granville,.....	87	12	99	2,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown,.....	65	86	151	3,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingsborough,.....	89	95	184	3,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Stillwater,.....	15	58	73	3,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Waterford,.....	18	110	128	3,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Deficiency in		Total deficiency.	Academic property, exclusive of debts.	Am't rec'd for the purchase of books and apparatus.				
	Library.	Apparatus.			1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Fifth District.									
Fulton Female Seminary,.....	\$124	140	\$264	\$2,686	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$100
Hamilton,.....	.....	69	69	5,082	....	....	....	250	200
Hartwick,.....	.....	45	45	25,119	112	....	....	....	....
Lowville,.....	84	.....	84	7,503	250	....	....	....	....
Utica,.....	71	95	166	11,697	....	....	....	....	250
Utica Female,.....	100	.....	100	15,300	....	....	....	....	50
Vernon,.....	.....	46	46	3,755	....	....	....	....	....
Whitesborough,.....	.....	130	130	2,940	....	....	....	....	....
Sixth District.									
Livingston High School,.....	36	.....	36	11,219	....	....	....	....	....
Owego,.....	13	.....	13	3,320	....	....	....	125	....
Seventh District.									
Auburn,.....	28	21	49	5,751	....	....	....	....	....
Cayuga,.....	.....	67	67	9,072	....	....	....	....	250
Fayetteville,.....	102	.....	102	2,776	....	....	....	....	134
Manlius,.....	124	.....	124	3,480	....	....	....	....	....
Onondaga,.....	22	.....	22	9,892	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario Female Seminary,.....	.....	21	21	7,881	....	....	200	....	20
Pompey,.....	85	.....	85	10,321	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca-Falls,.....	115	90	205	5,560	....	....	....	....	....
Eighth District.									
Alexander Classical School,.....	57	.....	57	6,525	....	....	....	....	94.25
Batavia Female Academy,.....	110	.....	110	2,528	....	....	....	....	....
Clarkson,.....	130	.....	130	6,770	250	....	....	....	....
Gaines,.....	106	.....	106	3,945	....	183	....	....	....
Lewiston,.....	150	.....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mayville,.....	92	.....	92	3,412	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe,.....	75	69	144	5,586	....	....	....	....	75
Rochester Female,.....	62	107	169	7,469	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester Collegiate Institute,.....	95	.....	95	8,099	....	....	250	250	....
Springville,.....	45	.....	45	3,352	....	....	....	....	....
Westfield,.....	11	73	84	3,246	....	....	....	....	....
Mendon,.....	150	150	300	2,600	....	....	....	....	....

It is to be observed, that the foregoing statement is founded on the last annual reports of the academies, and that 17 of them have received from the Literature fund appropriations for the purchase of books and apparatus, since the first of January last, which, with the equal sum they are required to raise, are sufficient, or nearly sufficient, in all cases, to cover the deficiencies existing at the time those reports were made. There are also 9 other academies included in this statement, which have received, since 1834, from the Literature fund, for the purchase of books and apparatus, sums exceeding the amount of their respective deficiencies.

The whole number of academies included in this statement is 58. Deducting from this number the 26 last mentioned, which have received contributions from the Literature fund for the specific purpose of purchasing books and apparatus, and there remain 32, which have not received any aid from the State for that object. Of this number, 15 (nearly half) would be deficient to an amount less than \$100, and 23 would be deficient to an amount less than \$125. When it is considered that the academies, in which these deficiencies exist, may supply them by investing their corporate property, if they have any exclusive of their buildings, in the purchase of books and apparatus, there would seem to be no hardship in fixing the value of the library at \$150, and the value of the apparatus at the same amount, as a minimum, and to withhold from every academy which shall not conform to the established standard, the distributive share of the Literature fund, to which it would otherwise be entitled. The academies are receiving very liberal contributions from the public funds, and it is not unreasonable to require them to provide themselves with the books and apparatus, which are deemed necessary to make them adequate to the purposes of their institution. The object of the Literature fund was to promote classical studies and the higher branches of English education; and when this leading design is considered, in connexion with the munificent provision now made by the State to carry it into execution, the committee are of opinion that the standard above proposed should be established, and that all should be required to conform to it. As there are a few instances in which academies, having a small amount of corporate property, will have deficiencies amounting to comparatively large sums, the committee suggest the propriety of providing for them by a separate resolution, in all cases where the deficiency shall exceed one hundred dollars. The provision which they propose, will not affect any academy which has received appropriations of money from the Literature fund for the purchase of books and apparatus, when the amounts so appropriated shall have been fully expended; and as by means of such appropriations the academies for whose use they have been made, have been enabled to provide themselves with libraries and apparatus of the

value now proposed to be fixed as a minimum, it would seem no more than just to make some provision in aid of other academies, which have not been so assisted, in case the amount which they will be required to raise, in order to comply with the new requirement, is so great as to prove onerous. The committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no academy shall hereafter be allowed to participate in the distribution of the Literature fund, unless it shall have, at the time of making its annual report next preceding every such distribution, a library of the value of at least \$150, and a philosophical and chemical apparatus of at least the value of \$150.

Resolved, That if any academy, which shall not have a library and apparatus of the value of \$150 each, shall raise by contribution from sources other than its corporate property, a sum equal to one-half the deficiency, (provided such deficiency exceed \$100,) so as to become entitled to an equal amount from the Literature fund, such academy shall be deemed to have complied with the foregoing resolution.

The report of the committee, of which the above is a copy, was accepted, and the resolutions therein submitted were adopted, by the Regents, at their meeting of the 7th of June, above referred to; and the secretary was directed to transmit copies of both the report and resolutions to all the academies subject to the visitation of the Regents.

Appropriations of money to Academies for the purchase of books and apparatus.

The fund which the Regents of the University are empowered by law to appropriate annually to academies for the purchase of books and apparatus, being limited in amount, and the appropriations made during the last year having exhausted the fund for that year, and several applications for such appropriations having been laid over for the next year, it became necessary for the Regents to adopt some general provisions relative to priority of right in cases where all applications made cannot be granted. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Dix, in view of the considerations above stated, were adopted by the Regents, at their meeting of the 7th of June, before referred to, and copies thereof were ordered to be sent to the academies.

Resolved, That whenever there shall be applications to this Board for appropriations of money to purchase books and apparatus, and there shall not be a sufficient amount on hand to grant all such applications, the preference shall be given to those academies which shall, at the time, have received the least amount from the Literature fund for that purpose.

Resolved, That whenever applications shall come before the Board at

its first annual meeting, or any subsequent adjourned meeting, before the annual report of the Board to the Legislature shall be adopted, from academies which shall have received appropriations of money for the purchase of books and apparatus, such applications shall be reserved until that time, for the purpose of ascertaining whether other applications shall be made from academies not having received such appropriations.

Applications for money to purchase books and apparatus.

In the printed pamphlet containing the general instructions of the Regents to academies, issued in 1838, a form is prescribed for applications to the Regents for money to purchase books and apparatus; but through inadvertence in preparing the form, it was omitted to be stated that the application should be verified by the oath of the President or person presiding at the meeting of the Trustees when it was directed to be made. Several applications, made during the present year, not having been so verified, were, in consequence of such defect, sent back to have the defect corrected. And a similar course will hereafter be taken in similar cases; but it is hoped that the intimation here given will prevent the recurrence of such cases for the future.

It will be seen from the form above referred to, that academies applying for appropriations of money for the purchase of books, &c. are required to state that they have themselves raised for the same purpose a like sum of *money*. Cases have occurred where contributions made in books, minerals, &c. have been claimed by academies as a sufficient compliance with the above requirement; but the Regents have, in all such cases, decided "*that contributions made to academies for the purpose of enabling them to obtain appropriations of money from the State for the purchase of books and apparatus, must be made in actual money;*" not in books, minerals, or other articles of property, which are not *money*.

In cases where academies, having raised certain sums of money for their general endowment, applied parts of it to the purchase of books and apparatus, and in consideration of having so applied it, petitioned for a like appropriation from the Regents for the like purpose, the petition has in all such cases been denied; the Regents having decided, "*that all contributions for such purposes should be made with special reference to some intended application to the Regents for a like appropriation, and in consideration thereof.*"

The act of the Legislature of the 22d of April, 1834, under which applications for appropriations of money for the purchase of books and apparatus are made, having provided that the money obtained on such applications shall be applied, under the direction of the Regents, to the purchase of "*text books, maps, globes,*" &c.; and some academies having

understood the words "*text books*," as used in the act, to mean class books, or books required for actual use in academic classes, it became necessary for the Regents, in exercise of the discretion conferred on them by the act, to give a construction to the words "*text books*." They accordingly, in 1835, gave such a construction to these words, as to include under them all standard books, whether designed for use as class or text books, or otherwise. In their report to the Legislature for 1835, the Regents stated their reasons for giving a construction to the words above referred to, beyond what their strict literal import would seem to warrant.

Recommendation of books and apparatus to be purchased by academies.

Several academies having, in their applications for money to purchase books and apparatus, requested the Regents to designate the particular books and articles of apparatus most suitable for them to purchase, it was referred by the Regents to their standing committee on the appropriation of money for the purchase of books and apparatus, to make, in all such cases, the designation requested.

Mr. DIX, as chairman of the committee above referred to, has, with the approbation of the other members of the committee, prepared, in pursuance of the above order of reference, a list of books recommended by them, which is here published for the information of academies.

Books.

The following list is furnished for the purpose of indicating the kinds of books which the Regents of the University consider proper to constitute libraries for the academies; but it is not intended to restrict the academies exclusively to this list in making their selections. If other books are desired, the propriety of allowing them to be purchased will be determined by the Board when applications for the appropriation of money for the purpose shall be made. In the catalogues accompanying all such applications, the selections from the following list will be distinguished from selections not made from it, by placing them in different columns, with these captions, viz:

1. Books selected from the list prepared by the Regents.
2. Books not taken from the Regents' list.

THEOLOGY AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Chalmers' Evidences and Authority of Christian Revelation.
 Butler's Analogy.
 Burnet's History of the Reformation.
 Hannah Adams' View of all Religions.
 Josephus' Works.
 Watson's Apology.

Paley's Evidences of Christianity.
 Pilgrim's Progress.
 Wollaston's Religion of Nature.
 Buck's Theological Dictionary.
 Paley's Natural Theology.
 McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
 Prideaux's Connections.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Bancroft's History of the United States.
 Ramsay's History of the United States.
 Graham's History of the United States.
 Botta's History of the American Revolution.
 Hume's History of England, with Smollett and Bissett's Continuation.
 Goldsmith's History of England.
 McIntosh's History of the Revolution of 1688.
 Russell's History of Ancient and Modern Europe.
 Mavor's Universal History.
 Gibbon's Roman Empire.
 Ferguson's Roman Republic.
 Goldsmith's History of Rome.
 Niebuhr's History of Rome.
 Sparks' American Biography.
 Gillies' History of the World, from Alexander to Augustus.
 Gillies' History of Greece.
 Mavor's History of Greece.
 Rollin's Ancient History.
 Tytler's Universal History.
 Robertson's History of America.
 Robertson's History of Scotland.
 Robertson's History of India.
 Robertson's History of Charles V.
 Millott's Ancient and Modern History.
 Hallam's History of the Middle Ages.
 Belknap's History of New-Hampshire.
 Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts.
 Smith's History of New-York.
 Eastman's History of New-York.
 Smith's History of New-Jersey.
 Trumbull's History of Connecticut.
 Keith's History of Virginia.
 Williamson's History of North-Carolina.
 Williams' History of Vermont.
 Bozman's History of Maryland.
 Watson's Life of Philip II.
 Watson's Life of Philip III.
 De Stael on the French Revolution.
 Heeren's Historical Works.
 Bolingbroke's Letters on History.
 Botta's Italy under Napoleon.

Gordon's History of Ireland.
 Coote's Continuation of Russell.
 Molina's History of Chili.
 Southey's History of Brazil.
 Mills' History of Chivalry.
 Mills' History of the Crusades.
 Murphy's Tacitus.
 Thompson's Suetonius.
 Hampton's Polybius.
 Athens, its Rise and Fall, by Bulwer.
 Wheaton's History of the Northmen.
 Lee's Memoirs of the War in the Southern States.
 Schiller's Thirty Years' War in Germany.
 Kennet's Roman Antiquities.
 Adams' Roman Antiquities.
 Potter's Grecian Antiquities.
 Archæologia Americana.
 Marshall's Life of Washington.
 Sparks' Life of Washington.
 Ramsay's Life of Washington.
 Life of La Fayette.
 Franklin's Life and Essays.
 Irving's Life of Columbus.
 Middleton's Life of Cicero.
 Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
 Voltaire's Life of Peter the Great.
 Voltaire's Life of Charles XII.
 Plutarch's Lives.
 Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella.
 Cooper's History of the Navy.
 Boswell's Life of Johnson.
 Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.
 Lempriere's Universal Biography.
 Elliot's American Biographical Dictionary.
 Labaume's Campaign of Napoleon in Russia.
 Sully's Memoirs.

JURISPRUDENCE, POLITICS AND COMMERCE.

Secret Debates in the Convention of the United States.
 Beck's Medical Jurisprudence.
 Blackstone's Commentaries.
 Kent's Commentaries.
 Federalist.
 Debates in the New-York Convention.
 Diplomacy of the United States.
 Millar's View of the English Government.
 Everet's Europe.
 Everet's America.
 Ferguson's Civil Society.
 Junius, (Woodfalls'.)
 Malthus on Population.

Malthus on Political Economy.
 Debates in the Massachusetts Convention.
 Debates in the Virginia Convention.
 Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.
 Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, (Gillies' Translation.)
 Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations.
 Ricardo's Political Economy.
 Say's Political Economy.
 Vethake's Political Economy.
 Wayland's Political Economy.
 McVickar's Political Economy.
 Vattel's Law of Nations.
 Grotius.
 Washington's Letters.
 Lord Brougham's Speeches.
 Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, (McCulloch's Edition.)
 Bentham on Morals and Legislation.
 Constitutions of the States.
 Miss Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy.
 The Madison Papers.

PERIODICAL AND COLLECTIVE WORKS.

Silliman's Journal.
 Encyclopædia Americana.
 Nicholson's Encyclopædia.
 Treasury of Knowledge.
 Annals of Education.
 The Cultivator.

HARPER'S CLASSICAL SERIES, consisting of

Xenophon.
 Leland's Demosthenes.
 Rose's Sallust.
 Cæsar's Commentaries.
 Cicero.
 Virgil.
 Æschylus.
 Sophocles.
 Euripides.
 Horace and Phædrus.
 Ovid.
 Thucydides.
 Livy.
 Herodotus.
 Homer.

HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY, consisting of

Milman's History of the Jews.
 Lockhart's Napoleon.
 Southey's Life of Nelson.
 Williams' Life of Alexander the Great.
 Natural History of Insects.
 Galt's Life of Lord Byron.

Bush's Life of Mahommed.
 Scott on Demonology.
 Gleig's Bible History.
 The Polar Seas.
 Croly's Life of George IV.
 Discovery and Adventure in Africa.
 Cunningham's Life of Painters and Sculptors.
 Chivalry and the Crusades.
 Bell's Life of Mary Queen of Scots.
 Russell's Ancient and Modern Egypt.
 History of Poland.
 Smith's Festivals, Games and Amusements.
 Life of Sir Isaac Newton.
 Russell's Palestine.
 Memoirs of Josephine.
 The Court and Camp of Bonaparte.
 Lives of Early Navigators.
 Description of Pitcairn's Island.
 Turner's Sacred History.
 Memoirs of Celebrated Female Sovereigns.
 Lander's Africa.
 Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
 Celebrated Travellers.
 Life of Frederick II.
 Venetian History.
 Thatcher's Indian Lives.
 History of India.
 Brewster on Natural Magic.
 History of Ireland.
 Discoveries on the Northwest Coasts of America.
 Humbolt's Travels.
 Euler's Natural Philosophy.
 Mudie's Guide to the Observation of Nature.
 Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.
 Dick on Society.
 James' Life of Charlemagne.
 Nubia and Abyssinia.
 Life of Cromwell.
 Montgomery's Lectures.
 Peter the Great.
 Eminent Painters.
 History of Arabia.
 History of Persia.
 Combe's Physiology.
 History of the Barbary States.
 Paulding's Life of Washington.
 The Philosophy of Living.
 Higgins on the Earth.
 History of Italy.
 The Chinese.
 Circumnavigation of the Globe.
 Celestial Scenery.

Manufactures in Metal.
Porcelain and Glass.

Natural History.

Preliminary Discourse,	by W. Swainson.
Geology,	" Professor Phillips.
Botany,	" Rev. J. S. Henslow.
Geography and Classification of Animals,	" W. Swainson.
Quadrupeds,	" W. Swainson.
Birds,	" W. Swainson.
Animals in Menageries,	" W. Swainson.
Fishes,	" W. Swainson.

LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, consisting of

Class 1.—Natural History.

Menageries.
Birds.
Insects.
Vegetable substances.

Class 2.—History and Biography.

Paris and its Historical Scenes.
Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties.
Criminal Trials.
Historical Parallels.
Secret Societies.
Distinguished Men of Modern Times.

Class 3.—Arts and Antiquities.

Pompeii.
British Museum—Egyptian Antiquities.
" " Elgin Marbles.
" " Townley Marbles.
" " Bronzes and Vases.
History of British Costume.

Class 4.—Descriptive Geography.

New Zealanders.
The Hindoos.
Backwoods of Canada.
The Modern Egyptians.
The Chinese.

The Penny Cyclopædia.

The Penny Magazine.

The Library of Useful Knowledge, now publishing in numbers.

ARTS AND SCIENCES,

INCLUDING NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

Brande's Dissertation on Chemical Philosophy.

Emerson's Mechanics.

Ferguson's Astronomy.

Good's Book of Nature.

Haines on the New-York Canals.

Keith on the Globes.

Nicholson's Natural Philosophy.
 Playfair's History of Natural Philosophy.
 Rumford's Essays.
 Chemistry applied to Agriculture.
 Bakewell's introduction to Geology.
 How to observe Geology.
 De la Beche's Geological Manual.
 Cuvier's Animal Kingdom.
 Arnott's Physicks.
 Bridgewater Treatises.
 Cleveland's Mineralogy.
 Bigelow's Technology.
 Lyell's Geology.
 Phillips' Guide to Geology.
 Peale's Graphics.
 Yale College Mathematics.
 Cambridge Mathematics.
 Hutton's Mathematics.
 Bourdon's Algebra, by Davies.
 Davies' Mathematical Works.
 Gibson's Surveying.
 Gummere's Surveying,
 Olmstead's Philosophy.
 Cambridge Course of Philosophy.
 Webster's Manual of Chemistry.
 Parke's Chemical Catechism.
 Beck's Chemistry.
 Burnett's Geography of the Heavens.
 Wallace on the Globes.
 Wayland's Moral Philosophy.
 Parkhurst's Moral Philosophy.
 Upham's Intellectual Philosophy.
 Scientific Class Book.
 Enfield's Philosophy.
 Comstock's Mineralogy.
 " Botany.
 " Chemistry.
 " Natural Philosophy.
 Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.
 Cuvier's Revolutions of the Globe.
 " Theory of the Earth.
 Shepard's Mineralogy.
 Cousin's History of Philosophy.
 Laplace's Mécanique Céleste, (Translated by Bowditch.)
 Newton's Principia.
 Nuttall's Ornithology.
 Wilson's Ornithology.
 Bowditch's Navigator.
 Whateley's Logic and Rhetoric.
 Ure's Chemical and Mineralogical Dictionary.
 Sir Humphry Davy's Elements of the Philosophy of Chemistry.
 Rush on the Human Voice.
 Beck's Botany.

Dana's Mineralogy.
 Sganzin's Civil Engineering.
 Hassler's Mathematical Tables.
 Farrar's Electricity and Magnetism.
 Godman's Natural History.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL WORKS.

Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia.
 Park's Travels in Africa.
 Lewis and Clark's Travels to the Pacific Ocean.
 Pitkin's Statistical View of the United States.
 Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
 Parry's First, Second and Third Voyages.
 Shaler's Sketch of Algiers.
 Anson's Voyage round the World.
 Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides.
 Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece and Egypt.
 Clarke's Travels in Russia.
 " Travels in Greece, Egypt and Holy Land.
 Cook's Voyages.
 Belzoni's Travels in Egypt.
 Eustace's Classical Tour through Italy.
 Forsyth's Italy.
 John Bell's Italy.
 Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea.
 Russell's Tour in Germany.
 Heber's Travels in India.
 Humboldt's Personal Narrative of his Travels in South America.
 Lady Morgan's Italy.
 Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.
 Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides.
 Malcom's Sketches of Persia.
 Mavor's Collection of Voyages and Travels.
 Poinsett's Notes on Mexico.
 Lempriere's Tour in Morocco.
 Porter's Travels in Russia and Sweden.
 Schoolcraft's Travels to the Northwest Regions of the U. States.
 " Travels in the Valley of the Mississippi.
 Silliman's Travels in England, Scotland and Holland.
 Carter's Letters from Europe.
 Hobhouse's Albania.
 La Martine's Pilgrimage.
 Laborde's Petræa.
 Incidents of Travel in Egypt, &c.
 Capt. Back's Expedition.
 Amherst's Embassy to China.
 A Year in Spain.
 Barrow's Visit to Iceland.
 Dwight's Travels in Germany.
 Woodbridge and Willard's Ancient and Modern Geography.
 Malte-Brun's Geography.

Balbi's Geography.
 Brooks and Marshall's Universal Gazetteer.
 Simonds' Switzerland.
 Gordon's Gazetteer of New-York.
 Henderson's Residence in Iceland.
 Ellis' Polynesian Researches.
 Laing's Voyage to Norway.

POETRY.

Shakspeare.
 Milton's Poetical Works.
 Pope's Homer.
 Dryden's Virgil.
 Thompson's Seasons.
 Beattie's Minstrel.
 Cowper's Poetical Works.
 Falconer's Poems.
 Young's Poems.
 Pope's Works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alison on Taste.
 Anatomy of Melancholy.
 Addison's Works.
 Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.
 British Prose Writers.
 Bacon's Essays.
 Beattie's Elements of Moral Science.
 Blair's Lectures.
 Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.
 Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy.
 Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature.
 Washington Irving's Works.
 D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.
 Diversions of Purley.
 Kames' Elements of Criticism.
 Williston's Eloquence of the United States.
 Guardian.
 Germany, by Madame De Stael.
 Harris' Hermes.
 Hazlit's Eloquence of the British Senate.
 Locke's Works.
 Lacon.
 Melmoth's Pliny.
 Spectator.
 Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe.
 Stewart's Philosophy.
 Reid's Philosophy.
 Brown's Philosophy.
 Dunlop's History of Roman Literature.
 Smith's Moral Sentiments.
 Telemachus.

Johnson's Works.
 Goldsmith's Works.
 Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
 Chatham, Burke and Erskine.
 Public Instruction in Prussia.
 Rush on the Mind.
 Seneca's Morals.
 Crabbe's Synonymes.
 Webster's Philosophical Grammar.
 Newman's Rhetoric.
 Johnson's Dictionary.
 Abbott's Teacher.
 Letters to a Student in the First Stages of Education.
 Spurzheim's Elementary Principles of Education.
 Edgeworth on Practical Education.
 Lectures on School-keeping, by Emerson Davis.
 Hall's Lectures on School-keeping.
 Student's Manual.
 Lectures before the American Institute.
 Historical Description of the First Public School in Hartford.
 Babington on Education.
 Education of Children, by John Hall.
 Grimke's Reflections on the Objects of Science.
 Young Man's Guide.
 Wood's Account of Edinburgh Sessional School.
 Taylor's District School.
 Schoolmaster's Friend and Committee-man's Guide.
 Teacher's Guide.
 Library of Education.
 Manual of Classical Literature.
 Combe on Health and Education.
 Young Citizen's Manual.
 Wayland's Human Responsibility.
 St. Pierre's Studies of Nature.
 Anacharsis' Travels.
 Drake's Essays on the Spectator, &c.
 Hints on Education, by Wines.
 Cousin's State of Education in Holland.
 Simpson on Popular Education.
 Cromby's Etymology and Syntax of the English Language.
 Means and Ends, or Self-training, by Miss Sedgwick.
 Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe.
 Cousin's History of Philosophy.

Apparatus.

The following articles of philosophical, chemical, and mechanical apparatus, &c. are recommended for the use of academies, in the order in which they are enumerated, that is, their relative values, as estimated by the committee, are indicated by the numbers prefixed to them in the list; so that where the funds of an academy will only admit of the purchase of a part of the articles enumerated, those *first* named may be *first* purchased.

1. Globes, terrestrial and celestial, Maps, &c.
2. Instruments for surveying.
3. Air pump.
4. Chemical apparatus.
5. A suite of Mineralogical and Geological specimens.
6. The Mechanical powers and Hydrostatical apparatus.
7. A Telescope and Quadrant.
8. Electrical apparatus.
9. Orrery and Moveable Planisphere.
10. Numeral frame and Geometrical solids.
11. Tide dial, &c.

Departments for the Education of Common School Teachers.

The following resolution was adopted by the Regents of the University, at their meeting of the 7th June, 1839, and the Secretary was directed to send copies of it to the several academies affected by it.

It being made by law the duty of the Regents of the University to require of every academy receiving a distributive share of public money equal to \$700 per annum, to establish and maintain a department for the instruction of common school teachers; therefore,

Resolved, That every such academy, subject to the visitation of the Regents, be required to establish and maintain a department therein for the instruction of common school teachers.*

In the general instructions of the Regents, published in 1838, from page 63 to 70, will be found all the instructions ever issued by the Regents relative to departments for the education of common school teachers; and in the annual report of the Regents to the Legislature for 1835, from page 89 to 100, will be found an elaborate report from a committee of their Board, containing the views of the Regents on the subject of such departments.

Some of the academies, in which departments for the education of common school teachers have been established, appearing from their reports to the Regents to doubt whether students belonging to such depart-

* The following is a list of the academies required by this resolution to establish departments, &c.

Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Kings county.
 Amenia Seminary, Amenia, Dutchess county.
 Albany Female Academy, Albany.
 Troy Female Seminary, Troy.
 Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, Livingston county.
 Cortland Academy, Homer, Cortland county.
 Rochester Collegiate Institute, Rochester.
 Ithaca Academy, Ithaca, Tompkins county.

There are other academies which receive more than \$700 a year from the public money, but departments are already established in them.

G. H.

ments can be considered classical students, or students in the higher branches of English education, so as to entitle the academy to distributive shares of the public money, it is deemed proper to inform such academies, that all such students will entitle them to a share of the public money, provided their studies are of the required character and continue for the prescribed period of time, (four months in each year.) The fact of their belonging to the department, does not disqualify them from being classical students, &c.

Term of Study in each Academic year.

In some few academies, scholars, who have not pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, four months of the year, ending on the date of the annual report, but who, having pursued such studies for four months, including fractional parts of the previous year, not covered by the report of that year, are reported and claimed to have pursued the requisite studies, for the requisite time, to entitle the institution, to which they belong, to a distributive share of the public money on their account; thus adding together fractions of time in two different academic years, to make up the whole period of four months required for a single year. But all such claims have been invariably rejected; the law of the State and the ordinances of the Regents requiring, in the most explicit terms, the time of study to be four months of the *year* ending on the date of the report. The Regents allow the trustees of each academy to arrange the terms, or sessions, of their academic year, as they may think proper; but they are required to make their report for the year ending with the close of the term nearest to the first of January; and when the terms are so established, the academic year must be governed by them. Fractions of time in one year can in no case be used for another year.

Incorporation of Academies.

In the last instructions from the Regents of the University, a form was given for applications to the Regents for the incorporation of academies; but it was omitted to be stated, that the applications must be verified by oath, &c. Applications having been made without being verified by oath, and having in consequence of such omission been either denied or sent back to be verified, it is proper to inform applicants for acts of incorporation, that their applications must be verified by oath in the usual form; and generally, that all applications to the Regents, founded on matters of fact, should be verified in like manner.

Meteorology.

The following communication from Doctor BECK, the Principal of the Albany Academy, relating to various matters interesting to the cause of *meteorology*, is published for the information of meteorological observers, in the hope that the suggestions submitted to them will be adopted, and the results anticipated realized.

"The increasing attention bestowed on this science, and the important discoveries which it is producing, render it worthy of diligent cultivation. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will ere long enable the Regents to increase the instruments to be distributed among those academies which are engaged in observing. A bill to this effect passed the Assembly at its last session, and was probably only lost in the Senate through the hurry of business at the close. Meanwhile we invite the attention of observers to the following points:

"1. *Thunder Storms*. The neglect in registering their occurrence, and noting the day on which they happen, and thus enabling us to form comparative tables, both of their frequency and their prevalence in particular months, is severely censured by M. Arago, in a late memoir on Thunder Storms and their phænomena. After remarking that these things are not noticed in the Tables of the Royal Society of London, he adds that a similar omission exists in the *Academical Collections of the United States of America*. Presuming that by these he can only mean the Meteorological Reports of the academies in the State of New-York, we suggest that every occurrence of a thunder storm be registered, so that at the end of the year, tables may be constructed, giving the number in each month, and the total for each year.

"*Storms*. The phenomena of these are acquiring great interest through the investigations of Mr. Redfield, of New-York, and Col. Ried, of the British army. If possible, note the force and *direction* of the wind when they commence; the number of hours that the wind continues in that direction; whether it varies, and if so, to what direction; how long this continues, and how much rain (if any) falls. State as near as possible, the length of time that the storm continues.

"*Aurora Borealis*. Be particular in noticing whether foul weather (and what description of it) occurs within 48 or 60 hours after the appearance of an aurora.

"T. R. BECK.

"*Albany, June 19th, 1839.*"

The Secretary of the University avails himself of the opportunity here presented, to communicate, for the information of meteorological observers, notice of the following fact, taken from the article "METEOROLÓGY,"

in the edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, now in course of publication.

“Observations from the Rain gauge (understood to have been recently made) have been found to indicate very different quantities of rain as falling upon the very same spot, according to the different elevations of the gauge. In general, less rain is collected in high than in low situations, even though the difference of altitude should be inconsiderable. Thus it was discovered that in the space of a year, while 12.1 inches only fell on the top of Westminster Abbey, 18.1 were collected on the roof of a house 16 feet lower; and even 22.6 inches of rain at the ground. Similar observations have been made at the summit and near the base of hills of no great elevation.”

The Secretary has also been informed, that recent observations of the relative quantities of rain falling on the top of the State House in Boston and on the ground at or near it, have been attended with similar results—showing a difference approaching to one-half; the quantity at the summit being but little more than half of that at the base, or on the ground near to it.

In view of the facts above stated, and of the extraordinary character of the results deduced from them, it is desirable to have further experiments made to enable us to test the truth of such results. The gentlemen who attend to the meteorological observations at the academies, and who are supplied with two kinds of rain gages, are therefore requested to place one of their gages on the top of their academy edifice, or on some other higher elevation which may be accessible to them, and to note the difference, if any, in the quantity of rain falling there and on the ground at or near by. They will then please to communicate the results of their observations in an appendix to the meteorological returns annually made to the Regents. It is hoped the trouble of making such additional observations will be disregarded, in view of the importance to the cause of science of the results expected from them.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, June 20th, 1839.

Concerning the delegation by Trustees

The Regents of the University having as the practice has to some extent existed, of ren the power of employing teachers, fixing the con the course of study and discipline,

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That all contracts between the Trustees of an A the academic building, or by which the right of compensation, or regulating the charges for tuiti trustees are invested by law; and that no Acade continuance of the contract, a distributive share tes from leasing buildings belonging to the Aca poses than those of study and recitation.

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(C I R C U L A R .)

The following report from a committee of the Regents of the University, with the Ordinance founded thereon, is published by order of the Regents, for the information of the Academies subject to their visitation.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University, held March 31, 1840, Mr. Dix, from the committee to whom it was referred to prepare and submit to the Board the draft of an Ordinance defining the conditions on which Academies are to receive future shares in the distribution of the income of the Literature Fund, submitted the following report, which the committee deemed proper to accompany the draught of the Ordinance prepared by them in obedience to the said reference.

REPORT :

By the annual reports of the Academies, on which the last distribution of the income of the Literature Fund was founded, it appears that the trustees of several institutions have rented the buildings erected for their use to particular individuals, for stated periods, and have surrendered into the hands of such individuals, to a greater or less extent, the management of the affairs of those institutions, in respect to the employment and compensation of teachers and the course of education therein. In most of the cases, in which such contracts have been made, the persons to whom the academic buildings have been leased, have taken charge of them as Principals, and have had the general direction of the affairs of the institutions, receiving the fees of tuition and the sum apportioned to them from the income of the Literature Fund, agreeing to sustain any loss arising from the inadequacy of the revenue to the expenditure, and sometimes paying a stipulated yearly rent to the trustees. In some instances, the right of prescribing the course of discipline and study has been surrendered to such persons by the trustees.

The committee consider this practice directly at variance with the design of these institutions, and with the peculiar organization which the law has given them. The trustees are intended as a Board for the regulation of all that concerns their internal arrangement and for the management of their fiscal affairs. Their duties are essentially of a public nature; and it is in view of the public benefits which are expected to flow from the judicious management of these institutions, that they are allowed to participate in the distribution of the public moneys. If they are mismanaged, the trustees should be responsible. Yet, if the academic buildings are leased, and the lessee authorized to employ and regulate the compensation of teachers, and prescribe the course of study, it is manifest that the responsibility of any failure on the part of the institutions to accomplish the objects for which they were created, is virtually transferred from the trustees, their legal managers and guardians, to the lessee, whose private interests may not always correspond with those of the public.

By the Revised Statutes, vol. 1, page 462, sec. 42, (ed. of 1829,) the trustees of the Academies are authorized "to direct and prescribe the course of discipline and study in the Academy;" "to appoint a treasurer, clerk, principal, masters, tutors, and other necessary officers of the Academy; who, unless employed under a special contract, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the trustees;" "to ascertain and fix the salaries of all the officers of the Academy," &c.

It appears to the committee that these are trusts which cannot be divested or delegated by those to whom the law has confided them. This principle seems to have been settled by the Court of Chancery in the case of the Auburn Academy, reported in 1 Hopkins, 276. In accordance with this construction of the law, the committee regard all contracts between the trustees of an Academy and individuals, by which the power of appointing teachers and fixing their compensation, and of regulating the course of discipline and study in the Academy is surrendered, as a violation of their trust, which ought to exclude every such Academy from a participation in the annual distribution of the revenue of the Literature Fund. The committee also deem it of the utmost importance that the tuition fees to be paid by students should be fixed by the trustees. Although this duty is not expressly enjoined on them by statute, it results from the nature of their trust, and it cannot be delegated to others consistently with the responsibility of managing the pecuniary concerns of the institution under their charge so as to accomplish the public objects for which it was created. The public moneys annually appropriated for the support of the Academies, are to be applied to the payment of the wages of teachers. The object of such application is to reduce the rate of tuition fees, and to bring these institutions within the reach of a greater number of persons. This important object may be wholly defeated by surrendering to the Principals the right of regulating the charges for tuition, as their interest is to obtain the highest possible rates and thus increase their own compensation. The same public considerations which render it proper for trustees of Academies to retain in their own hands the right of fixing tuition fees, also dictate that the entire control of the academic buildings should not be surrendered to third persons.

The committee submit the draught of an Ordinance in conformity to the foregoing views.

AN ORDINANCE

*of Academies to third persons, of the powers conferred on said
Trustees by law.*

certained from the reports of some of the Academies subject to their visitation, that
ting the academic buildings to third persons as Principals, and delegating to them
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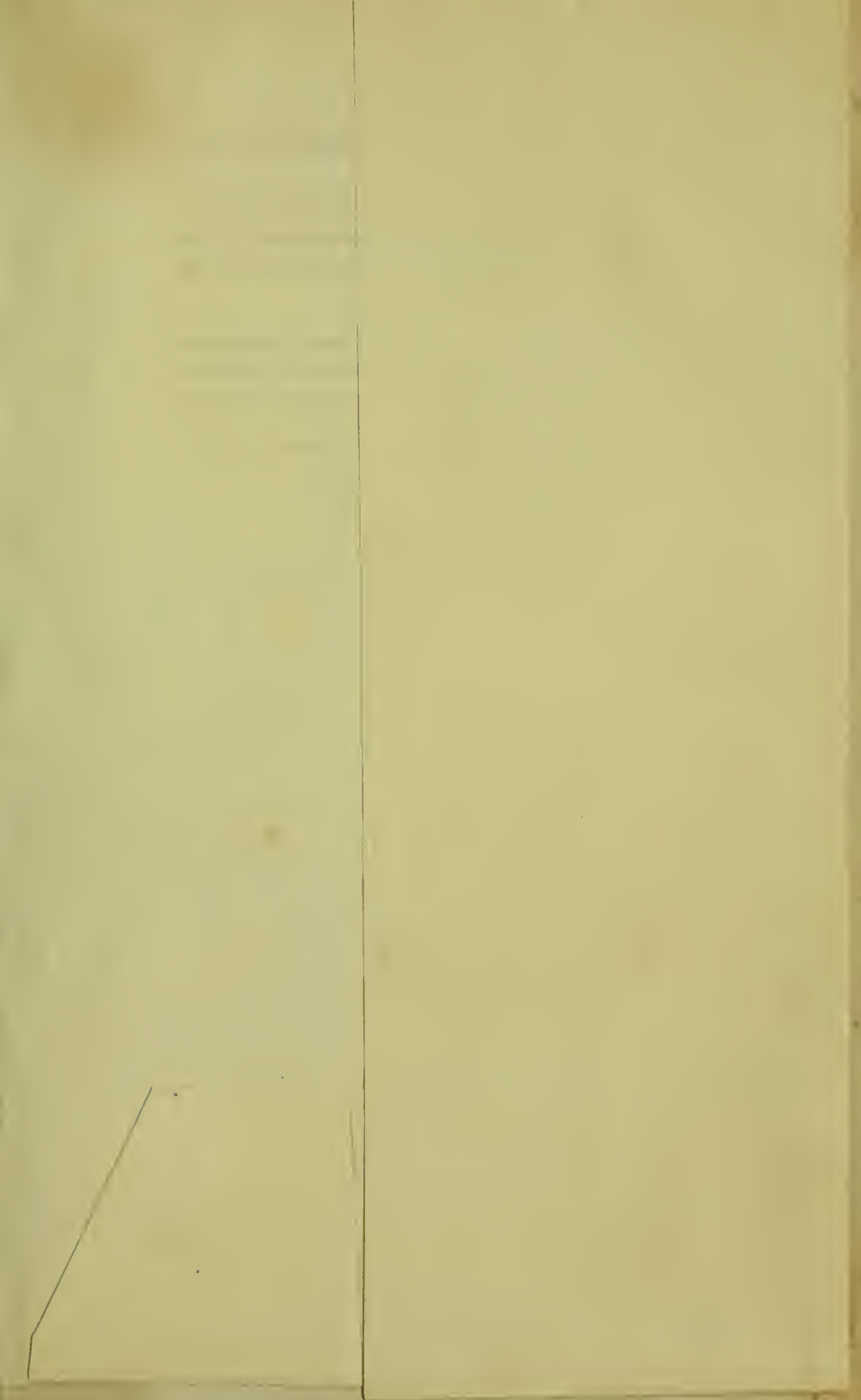
ORDAIN AND DECLARE,

cademy and third persons, which divest the former of their power of controlling
prescribing the course of discipline and study, of employing teachers and fixing their
on, is delegated to such third persons, are in violation of the trust with which said
my, the trustees of which shall make such a contract, shall be allowed, during the
of the Literature Fund. But this Ordinance is not intended to restrain such trus-
demies under their charge, which have been erected or purchased for other pur-

A true copy.

GIDEON HAWLEY,

Secretary of the University.



AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the delegation by Trustees of Academies to third persons, of the powers conferred on said Trustees by law.

The Regents of the University having ascertained from the reports of some of the Academies subject to their visitation, that the practice has to some extent existed, of renting the academic buildings to third persons as Principals, and delegating to them the power of employing teachers, fixing the compensation of such teachers, regulating the charges for tuition, and prescribing the course of study and discipline,

DO ORDAIN AND DECLARE,

That all contracts between the Trustees of an Academy and third persons, which divest the former of their power of controlling the academic building, or by which the right of prescribing the course of discipline and study, of employing teachers and fixing their compensation, or regulating the charges for tuition, is delegated to such third persons, are in violation of the trust with which said trustees are invested by law; and that no Academy, the trustees of which shall make such a contract, shall be allowed, during the continuance of the contract, a distributive share of the Literature Fund. But this Ordinance is not intended to restrain such trustees from leasing buildings belonging to the Academies under their charge, which have been erected or purchased for other purposes than those of study and recitation.

A true copy.

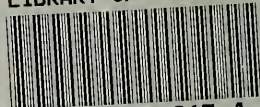
GIDEON HAWLEY,

Secretary of the University.





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